

LATER FROM EUROPE!

Since the summary of news gleaned from papers by the Motezuma was put in type, much later dates have been received by the arrival at Hilo of the U. S. Frigate, Independence, Commander Shubrick, 20 days from Mazatlan. We have received through the politeness of Mr. W. Baker, Jr., copies of the New Orleans Picayune, of May 22d and June 12th.

Great excitement still prevails in France, and from all quarters we see no reasonable prospect of the people settling down in peace under their present form of government. The members of the Provisional Government have already come to blows, and conspicuous among the trouble-makers is Ledru Rollin. The firm and determined spirit of Lamartine alone saves the country from being plunged into a civil war and deluged with blood. The accounts from the departments were becoming every day more alarming. Political clubs were being formed throughout France. The people of some of the departments adjoining Paris are indignant at the dictation which proceeds from the city, and threaten to march upon the capital. The Minister of the Interior had published a circular of the most menacing character, in case the elections in the provinces do not accord with the views of Paris.

The National Assembly had commenced its session at Paris.

The different members of the Provisional Government have rendered an account of their stewardship to the National Assembly.

The National Assembly have appointed Messrs. Arago, Garnier Pages, Marie, Lamartine and Ledru Rollin to carry on the government until a constitution is framed.

The clubs and primary assemblies are opposed to the election of a President, however restricted his powers may be.

We gather the following account of the attempt of Ledru Rollin to break down the Provisional Government from the European Times of April 24th.

On the 16th of April, Paris was in a state of great confusion, in consequence of an attempt to upset the Provisional Government. It appears that on Saturday evening, at the sitting of the Provisional Government, very high words were between the two parties, ultra Republican and the more moderate members. M. Ledru Rollin was particularly energetic, being opposed by M. Marast, who said that it was his firm intention as well as that of his more moderate colleagues, to respond to the general wish of the Champ de Mars, and proceed with moderation, as otherwise nothing could ensue but civil war and bloodshed. A warm altercation ensued, which ended in M. Ledru Rollin calling M. Marast an ass, which provoked the ultra Republicans to a slap in the face. The other members then interfered and prevented further violence; but M. Ledru Rollin, it is said, being convinced that the working classes were with him, gave the word for the assault.

The assault was made, and the ultra Republicans, making their way towards the Champ de Mars, but it was not till towards 2 o'clock that the alarm was taken by the Government.

At that hour the rattle began to beat, the shops were closed and a universal panic seized upon the public. The assembly of members of the Provisional Government, who were in the Chamber de Mars, amounted to upwards of 150,000 men; a consultation of delegates took place, after which the different trades, which were marshalled under distinct leaders and marched in columns ten deep, directed their steps towards the Hotel de Ville. Amongst the cries were "Vive Lamartine!" and "Vive le Gouvernement Provisionnel!"

The National Guard and Guard Mobile turned out under arms when the rattle was heard, and have shown the best disposition towards the Provisional Government.

They secured the whole square of the Hotel de Ville, the Bourse, the residences of the Ministers, and the various public buildings. They remained under arms all night. The supposition is, that when it was found that the National Guards were out in great numbers, they thought it advisable to proceed peaceably.

It appears that there was actually an attempt made to depose the moderate members of the Provisional Government, which was rendered abortive by the firmness of M. Lamartine. Before the procession began to move from the Champ de Mars towards the Hotel de Ville, M. Cabot went to the Hotel de Ville and demanded an interview with the Provisional Government.

M. Cabot immediately declared that the Provisional Government had betrayed the cause of the people, and that it was necessary, in order that it should be reconstituted. He then handed out to those who should form the new Provisional Government, and declared, that if it was not accepted, the people then assembled in the Champ de Mars would march on the Hotel de Ville, and effect by force that which they hoped would be granted by peaceable means.

The list given in by M. Cabot contains the following names: Messrs. Ledru Rollin, Cabot, Biquini, Albert, Louis Blanc, Flocon, Arago, Raspail, and Pierre Le Roux.

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sical force. The Duke of Hesse Cassel has expressed his indignation at the outrages attempted by his guards, whose dissolution as a regiment he has ordered, and some of the culprits are to be tried by courts martial. In Saxony a frightful incendiary insurrection seems to be going on, which the government cannot succeed in putting down. In Alsace a complete insurrection of the peasantry exists. The troops have been attacked at Marmontion, and fifteen were killed. The rioters were at length repulsed with great loss, and their leader captured.

The Picayune has dates from Paris up to May 11. At that time the National Assembly were in session, but nothing had transpired of great importance.

The influence of Lamartine in the National Assembly we are sorry to say was decreasing. It is hardly probable that he will be chosen President of the Republic.

The various clubs and democratic associations assembled to the number of 50,000 and marched to the Chambers, and took possession of the hall; the Chambers was declared dissolved, and a new government was appointed. The troops of the line were called out—the National Guard and Guard Mobile were placed under arms.—The populace were at length intimidated by the troops and left the Assembly.

It is said that Lamartine has prepared an alliance offensive and defensive between the French and Swiss Republics.

It is stated that the Prince de Joinville is to be offered the command of the French Navy.

Explosive elements are still mingled with the government, and may at any moment lead to a catastrophe.

A great national fête was to have taken place April 21st, but was postponed, which produced much discontent.

Great demonstrations were being made at Paris in favor of Poland.

According to the foreign papers, it would seem that Louis Philippe intends to settle in Spain on account of his wife's health, which is very feeble.

Wilmer & Smith's Times of May 17 contained the announcement of the death of Lord Ashburton. He died May 14, aged 75.

Charist meetings are held in every town of note in England.

A regular organization of the Chartists had taken place in Scotland. It was resolved that a gun and bayonet should be ordered for each member immediately.

The 'Crown and Government Security Bill' has passed through Parliament by an overwhelming majority.

Prince Metternich arrived in London on the 20th April.

The death of Mr. Henry Baring, brother of the late Lord Ashburton, is announced.

Donizetti, the famous composer, died at Bergamo, the 6th of April.

The ex-king Ludwig had left Munich for Switzerland.

Ireland still continues in a very deplorable state. She is apparently on the verge of a civil war. Wild and tumultuous passions govern the mass of the people, and they seem determined to make some move for the future benefit of their condition. The two factions of repealers diverge further from each other every day. Those headed by O'Connell have declared that they will do nothing by force of arms, but will adhere to the counsels bequeathed to them by the late O'Connell, to obtain repeal by peaceable and constitutional means. The people are supplying themselves with arms, and from day to day fears were entertained that some desperate act would be committed, arising out of the agitated state of the country. Numerous bodies have expressed their determination to support the government, but the feeling of discontent is so general that it is doubtful whether the whole weight of the government will be able to prevent an explosion.

We have news from Austria to the 6th of April. A battle had been fought by Prince Albert under the walls of Verona, in which the Piedmontese were victorious, and the Austrians were driven back. The Italian forces are making a noble stand in various parts of the country, and hold the Austrians at bay.

From Hamburg and the Duchies, we gather the following news:—

According to accounts from Kolding, to the evening of April 8th, the Danes had been bombarding Fredericia all that morning, from twenty-four ships of war, and had fired it in two places. The Prussian artillery replied in good style, and had sunk some craft belonging to the enemy.

Ten thousand Swedes will be forwarded in eight hours to Jutland. The Swedes entertain great hostility to the Germans, and their junction with the Danes would, in all probability, turn the tide of the battle. The *Berlingske Zeitung* of Copenhagen positively asserts that 20,000 Swedes have received marching orders, and that a corps of Swedish allies may shortly be expected to arrive on the Danish territory. From the 18th ult. to the 3d inst. not less than sixty-four German vessels were captured by the Danish men.

A bill for a war tax to the amount of four millions of rix dollars has been laid before the Danish Parliament at Roeskild (the old capital, at least royal residence, at Denmark.)

It is hinted that Russia will supply the needful cash, the funds being at a rather low figure in the royal treasury of Denmark; so much so, indeed, that the King is converting all his valuables into hard coin.

Accounts from Hamburg confirm the report of a suspension of hostilities, at least on the soil of Denmark itself.

It appears that Norway as well as Sweden will take part with Denmark, if this silly warfare be continued.

The Senate of Hamburg have received a copy of the declaration made to the Court of Berlin by the government of Sweden; it is to this effect: that if the hostilities are not confined to the Duchy of Schleswig, and if the German troops enter any other of the provinces of the Danish monarchy, Sweden will feel justified in sending a military force into Denmark to co-operate with the troops of his Danish Majesty in the defence of his territory against such invasion, or the landing within it of a German army. They will aid, however, strictly on the defensive; and, if it is added, the Swedish government will resort to no aggressive measures against the German merchant vessels, which can enter and depart unmolested from all the Swedish and Norwegian ports as before, as long as no act of hostility is committed against these states.

Accounts from Madrid to April 7th have been received. A bloody military insurrection had broken out. The capital was declared in a state of siege.

The New York Herald has received dates from St. Domingo to April 19th. Another revolution had taken place. The negroes were arming themselves.

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Published by Authority.

The King has been pleased to signify His pleasure to leave for the islands of Hawaii, Maui and Molokai, on the first of September, to make a progress on those islands, as He has just done on Kauai.

His Highness, the Premier, has retained Ascher B. B. Bates, Esq., Attorney at Law, "at the bar," in the United States, as the Attorney of the Government in legal matters.

The Circuit Court for the Third Judicial District, commencing on the First Monday of September next, will be held at Hilo, on the Island of Hawaii; and His Honor, Lorin Andrews, will attend to preside over the same.

NOTICE.
The subscriber hereby gives notice of his intention to depart from this Kingdom, and requests all persons having demands against him to present them for payment immediately.
JOSEPH BURTON.
Honolulu, August 19, 1848.

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J. B. KNAPP.
Honolulu, August 19, 1848.

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CHARLEY, Chinaman.
Honolulu, August 19, 1848.

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J. NORMAN.
Honolulu, August 19, 1848.

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F. NORMAN.
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I. H. LAFFENZ.
Honolulu, August 19, 1848.

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M. CLARK.
Honolulu, August 19, 1848.

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J. BASTIAN.
Honolulu, August 19, 1848.

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E. R. FALKNER.
Honolulu, August 19, 1848.

MARRIED.
In this town, on the 15th inst., by William Miller, Esq., H. B. M. General, Miss Josephine to Miss Anna McGURK.

DIED.
In Lion County, Oregon, April 11, 1848, after an illness of 14 days, Mr. CALVIN BROWN, formerly of Newton, Mass.

PASSENGERS.
In the Penco from Valparaiso—Messrs. H. R. Kuchardt and H. Kuchardt.
In the Penco from Francisco—E. A. Suverkrup, Esq., Royal Danish Consul.
In the Evening from Columbia River—Mr. George M. Stanley, and captain's lady.
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NEW GOODS.

NOW LANDING, ex bark "MARY," Kwoz, Master, from Boston, for sale by the subscriber, a cargo of assorted French and American MERCHANDISE, expressly selected for the Sandwich Islands, California and Oregon markets, as follows, viz:

Dry Goods.
Cases 40 per each, blue milled baste Shirts, Gold and Long Cloths, 30 and 35 inch, 9-8 muslin regatta and striped cotton Shirts, Blue serge Shirts, men's spotted wool Frocks, Grey lambs' wool half hose, cloth Jackets, Striped woolen Mittens, blue Flushing Trowsers, Blue Flushing pea and monkey Jackets, White woolen Drawers, fig'd dice check Muslin, 6x4 bibbosh Lawn, 4x4 twilled cotton Ties, 6x4 embroidered book muslin Dresses, Pantaloons, 6x4 blue, white, and orange cotton Bandanna Hdk's, Red, white and yellow do, printed Furniture, Orange, black and white Bandanna Hdk's, 6x8 picture Bandanna do, 4x4 Irish Linen, Vests, Gent's Longcloth Shirts, (lin. collar, bosom, &c.) Colored Vestings, hdk's, green, dark, &c. Molekins, 8x4 mixed cotton Gambroons, ass'd linen Thread, Black, mazarine, mulberry dark olive Merino, Fancy mixed Duberly, Suspenders, 6x4, 7x4 and 8x4 cashmere Shawls, assorted, "ape, ass'd, men's and boys' cloth Caps, ass'd, An assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Comb, Broadcloth, Frock and Overcoats, check Muslin, Tweed sack Overcoats, imitation Madras Hdk's, White Kersey trowsers and monkey Jackets, White and spotted wool Frocks, 10x10, 12x12, 14x14, 16x16, 18x18, 20x20, 22x22, 24x24, 26x26, 28x28, 30x30, 32x32, 34x34, 36x36, 38x38, 40x40, 42x42, 44x44, 46x46, 48x48, 50x50, 52x52, 54x54, 56x56, 58x58, 60x60, 62x62, 64x64, 66x66, 68x68, 70x70, 72x72, 74x74, 76x76, 78x78, 80x80, 82x82, 84x84, 86x86, 88x88, 90x90, 92x92, 94x94, 96x96, 98x98, 100x100, 102x102, 104x104, 106x106, 108x108, 110x110, 112x112, 114x114, 116x116, 118x118, 120x120, 122x122, 124x124, 126x126, 128x128, 130x130, 132x132, 134x134, 136x136, 13